

Daily Journal.

The March Into Virginia.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer went with the advance regiment from Wheeling to Grafton. The welcome of the troops at every station was the wildest joy imaginable. At every station and every house people greeted the soldiers with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the women and girls when they had no handkerchiefs, waved their bonnets and aprons. At one house by the road side, an old lady who seemed excited to the highest pitch waved her hands till the train was entirely past, and then gave vent to her overwrought feelings by yielding to a flood of tears. Such was the exuberant joy with which the people, alarmed but the hour before by undefined apprehension, welcomed the appearance of their defenders.

At Mannington, 60 miles from Wheeling as the trains rolled in, they displayed the American flag, and with that, and the gleaming of a thousand bayonets, the people almost went wild with enthusiasm. In a very few minutes the whole town was there, and the gladdest set of people a man ever laid eyes on. Their joy scarcely knew any bounds.

Here five prominent Secessionists were arrested and brought before the Colonel of the Regiment, who released them on their taking an oath of fidelity, but held two, Mr. Chas. Mathews Superintendent of that section of the B. O. road and Z. Snodgrass, a constable, for further proceedings.

Near Farmington 67 miles farther east, the regiment disembarked at a burned bridge and six companies visited Farmington, where armed Secessionists were reported. Squads of men continued to go out in different directions, and to bring in prisoners until they must have had, at least, a dozen under guard at once. It was rather exciting to see the scouts or "Snake Hunters," as they style themselves on a trail. As certain as they would spy a man anywhere in sight a squad of them would seize their guns and start after him on a run, and before long would bring him in; for they were sure of their game if they got eyes on it.

One secessionist was killed, and another wounded in attempting to escape.

When the companies reached Farmington village, it was found deserted by the secessionists; a traitor having mounted a house at Mannington on the arrival of the troops and given the alarm at Farmington.

The troops scoured the woods around and secured the prisoners.

The Ohio regiment (the 16th) followed the Wheeling one a few hours after. Of that regiment the correspondent says:

The Ohio regiment reached Mannington Monday evening just at dark, having felt their way over the road, examining all the bridges to see that they had not been injured. The whole town assembled to receive them. They paraded in the street in front of Hough's hotel, while their band, a superb one, played the Star Spangled Banner and other airs. At the conclusion the crowd gave three cheers for Ohio, which compliment was returned by the Ohio men, who gave three cheers for the citizens of Mannington. The citizens then proffered their houses for quarters for the soldiers. Some were put in the church, some in the Odd Fellows' Hall, others at the hotel, others in private houses, until they were all provided for, the people all manifesting the most cordial feeling for them.

And well they merited such treatment, for besides that they came here to protect us they are a splendid set of fellows—tall, handsome, and soldier-like appearance, and

dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor.—They were immensely pleased with the reception all along the road, and particularly with the substantial compliments of the good people of Cameron and Belton, who got together all the provisions in the place—bread, pies, cakes, a barrel of crackers, meat, butter, and eggs, and had them all boxed up and ready for them. By the time the Ohio men reached Cameron they had gathered from the surrounding country some eight hundred or one thousand people, who received them with enthusiastic demonstrations. The men got out and mingled with them, shaking hands with all, men, women, and girls.

The troops repair the bridges as they go along, and a corps of telegraphers repair the wires, and thus move on towards Grafton.

The Position of England.

The New York *Albion* of to-day expresses its unfeigned regret that the news of the debates in Parliament has "given rise to a certain anti-British irritation in the American mind," and prays its readers to "abstain from putting their faith in any party-man's interpretation of what was said in either House." It says:

"Neutrality, real and not assumed, is the purpose as well as the policy of the British Government and people, as it has been ours from the first, and will be to the last of this fratricidal and fatal strife. It would wear an air of maudlin sentimentality for our ministers or public speakers to be perpetually repeating their regrets, though an expression to this effect twice fell from Lord Palmerston's lips on the 7th inst., while expressing his confidence that no necessity for additions to our naval or military armaments would grow out of the warfare here. Nor is the increase of our squadron on the North American and West Indian station by any means large. It consists but of three steamers, mounting 22, 17 and 6 guns respectively, with a rumor that one forty-gun steam frigate is to be added also. We look to it further, that the proclamation announced as forthcoming will define our neutral position so unmistakably, that even some of our reckless abusers will be fain to confess themselves satisfied, while our refusal to welcome British volunteers into a civil war will be comparatively justified. If it be true, also, which we doubt—that privateers are being fitted out in any ports of the United Kingdom—it is certain that they will be embargoed and their outfitters prosecuted.

"Easy as it is to pronounce all professions of internal friendship hypocritical, we have yet to learn from querulous carpers what conceivable benefit Great Britain is to gain from violation of her promised neutrality.—Is it her will, do you suppose, that her commerce should be subject to the interruption of privateers? Does she desire to alienate the regard of the great nation that so hospitably received her future sovereign. Does she pretend to settle a quarrel sprung up between millions of foreigners? Has not her government emphatically repudiated the possible offence of offering advice? Our readers may depend upon it—with all allowance for the effect of blockaded cotton and imposed Morrill tariffs—that our countrymen at home are not such fools as to run the risk of making bad worse. They are by no means in the mood to interfere. Difficult duties and delicate negotiations are before them. From these they will not flinch. Beyond these they are neutral, neutral, neutral."

President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron, Secretary Chase and Hon. N. P. Banks, visited the Ohio regiments Tuesday afternoon. They reviewed the Second regiment, and warmly commended the efficiency of the men.

(From the London Herald (Conservative) May 6.)

The Magnificent Uprising in America.

The citizens of the Free States and their representatives of Congress looked upon the threats of secession as mere intimidations, and naught else; nor are they to be blamed for failing to suspect their Southern brethren of a treachery without parallel in history. At length the entire North is awakened to the truth by the attack on Fort Sumter, and Democrats, Native Americans and Republicans, learn for the first time that Mr. Lincoln's success is but the pretext for secession, whilst a long preparing and cleverly matured plot to break up the Union is the only true motive. The North is now hastening as one man, to take vengeance on the traitors. From the forests of Maine to the mountains of Pennsylvania—the air is resonant with the clang of arms. Through the land is echoed "The Gaul is at the gates," and the New Englander quits the loom, the Western farmer turns from the plow, and the sturdy settler in far distant Minnesota casts aside his axe and rushes to defend the Capital. It is no longer a simple President and a successful political party who are inimical to the seceders. The whole North is up as one man, and those who but yesterday ridiculed Mr. Lincoln as a fool, or vilified him as a blood-thirsty tyrant, now laud him as the second "Father of his country." Young boys and old men, fly to his summons; millions are placed at his disposal by the State legislatures, corporate companies, and even private individuals; business is suspended, and the entire population seems to be drilling itself for the conflict. *If only half the accounts in the American press be correct, we doubt whether the annals of any country can furnish more astonishing proof of unanimity of sentiment and self-denying patriotism than are now offered by the Free States of the Transatlantic Union.*

The South by this time has probably got to the length of their tether. On the 20th ult., the date of the sailing of the previous steamer, there were 5,000 troops in Washington, and those numbers were likely to be doubled when the Persia left. The capital of the United States is well adapted for defense, and before the Southern army can enter the city, it must cross one of two deep rivers, or pass the Virginia Hills, which are now covered with batteries. Gen. Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, has been engaged for months past in preparing for an attack, and there is small probability of the enemy taking him by surprise. It is understood, moreover, that the Cabinet has resolved to carry out his plan of campaign against the seceded States; and inasmuch as no officer has yet been named to command the Federal Army in the field, it may be designed that the General shall carry out his own plans in person. If so, we must prepare for much abuse of him, both in Europe and his own country.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott is by no means a popular commander until the close of the campaign, for he manoeuvres long, fights as little as possible, and wins unexpectedly. It was so especially during the war with Mexico, and we should not be surprised, from what we know of his past history, to find the Southern army lying before Washington for two or three weeks to come, and the Northern people accusing him of cowardice, and the President of pusillanimity. We have little doubt, however, of the final result, considering the relative resources of the contending parties, the basis of their operations, and above all, the causes in which they are embarked.

In Memphis, hams are 20 cents per pound, and sugar, flour, bacon, and butter, have advanced within a short time over 25 per cent, while the working men are out of employment.